

# InPresence 0081: The Big Bell Test

with Jeffrey Mishlove

Video Transcript - *New Thinking Allowed* with Jeffrey Mishlove

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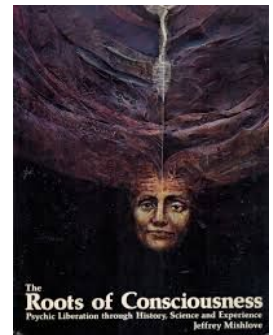
Recorded on May 11, 2018

Published to YouTube on May 21, 2018

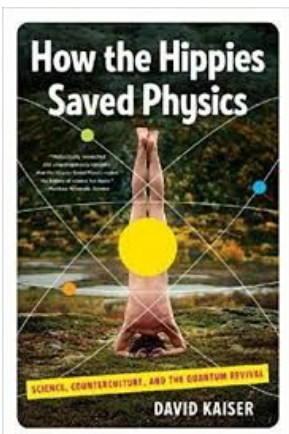
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(00:25) Hello I'm Jeffrey Mishlove and today I want to talk to you about the Big Bell Test. Have you ever heard of the Big Bell Test? It's attracting a buzz right now. I tried to log on to their website, maybe a half hour ago, I tried twice, and both times I couldn't get on because the server was overloaded. Well, let me backtrack. Now, let's talk about the significance of this Big Bell Test.

(00:53) It actually, I would say, goes back to my book, *The Roots of Consciousness*, in 1975 when Jack Sarfatti, the physicist, wrote a section of that book on physics of consciousness. At that time, he introduced Bell's theorem and what is known as the EPR paradox, as being fundamental. It's something that Einstein objected to. Einstein was not in favor of quantum mechanics because he said it involves spooky action at a distance and he didn't like that. But, more and more tests have indeed confirmed spooky action at a distance and it's still controversial as to whether this might actually provide a mechanism for parapsychological phenomena. But, there have been many, many tests over the years and they've all confirmed what we could call spooky action at a distance, which is two subatomic particles separated by, let's say, a vast distance, are correlated with each other faster than the speed of light - the message get sent instantaneously.



(02:06) The question is: can you use this phenomenon to send messages, to send signals? That's still not established. But, what is established is that these correlations - sometimes called quantum entanglement - exist. David Kaiser's book, to which I've referred several times already on the "In Presence" series, *How the Hippies Saved Physics*, takes this idea and elaborates it and talks about Jack Sarfatti, [he] even mentions my book, *The Roots of Consciousness*, and how this idea became so central to physics.



(02:43) Well, the Big Bell Test is the latest, most involved, most intriguing way to test Bell's theorem in this spooky action at a distance, ever done. The actual date of the experiment was November 30, 2016, but the results are now being published and it is attracting a lot of attention. First of all, let me say, the experiment, why it's called "Big Bell" is because it involves maybe a dozen

different laboratories working together. And would you believe, I think a hundred thousand people participated. This is interesting because they participated by playing video games on the web. The results of their video games were being transmitted to these laboratories. The reason why is this: the standard test of Bell's Theorem involves using quantum mechanical event generators, random event generators, based on quantum mechanical, like radioactive decay movement or electromagnetic static, some signal that is totally random. That's the basis of quantum mechanics: pure randomness, unpredictability. The problem was, with the earlier tests that use quantum mechanical random number generators to measure a quantum mechanical entanglement, people thought, well those systems could get, let us say, entangled with each other and so the result isn't really what we think it is. What we need to do, John Bell himself speculated, is introduce human free will, let human beings interject to make the decision of what measurement should be made, because whatever measurements you make, the particles are correlated.

(04:36) So, you got a dozen laboratories. You've got human signals expressing human free will. One of the first times ever, to my recollection, that a serious physics experiment is now incorporating human free will as a necessary variable. This was done and then the dozens of laboratories took those signals. They were coming in so fast. They were getting like 1,000 choices every second and the experiment ran for a day on November 30th. Different laboratories, all testing Bell's Theorem using this human free will input in different ways, different tests. All of the tests again confirm spooky action at a distance, or what the articles are describing it as, is that it confirms that Einstein's notion of an objective Universe independent of our observations of it is disconfirmed - that, as our consciousness intimately partakes of the Universe in ways that we hardly begin to understand yet.

(05:53) But I'll tell you this, parapsychology as a science has some important data to look at. To me, this experiment is one that is going to be talked about for a long time. You can see, going back to 1975, the development of the philosophical implications of Bell's Theorem. It's a slow process. It's very deep. We're looking at the relationship between consciousness and reality at a scientific level, at a philosophical level.

(06:28) So, I think you are now forewarned, an important study has been released, the results of which are going to unfold well over the next several years, probably a decade or more. As far as what does this mean for you and your life, well of course it addresses your intimate connection with the external world. You see, we all go through life with the idea that there's me on the inside and then the world on the outside. But, research like this suggests that the inside and the outside is kind of an illusion. They're all connected. I'll leave you with that thought. Thank you for being with me. (07:12)

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